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stamped in uncondensed gothic type, in letters not less than one-half inch in height, in black, purple, or red ink, no other lettering to appear in connection with the words "Cold-storage eggs." (This method of marking to appear on the bag, basket, box, or other container in which eggs are delivered to the purchaser.)

SEC. 4. Violation of any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of \$2 for each offense.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Educational Work—Publicity Given to Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 2, 1914.)

The following rules were prepared by the State Board of Health of North Carolina, with a view to their adoption by county boards of health. They were adopted by the board of health of the county and city of Durham, N. C., on March 2, 1914:

GENERAL RULES.

RULE 1. It shall be the duty of every physician to notify the county health officer of any person suffering with typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or smallpox within 24 hours after obtaining reasonable evidence for believing a person is suffering from one of the aforesaid diseases.

RULE 2. Where the county health officer has reason to believe that any one of the five diseases mentioned in rule 1 has not been reported to him by the physician in charge he is hereby ordered to visit such cases in order to establish a correct diagnosis, as well as institute the necessary precautions for the control of the disease.

RULE 3. It shall be the duty of every parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, to notify the county health officer within 24 hours after it is known, or reasonably apparent, to such parent, guardian, or householder, that a person living in their family or household is afflicted with typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or smallpox.

RULE 4. The county health officer shall supply monthly the editors of the county papers with the names and addresses of all persons reported as suffering from typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and smallpox, and shall request the said editors to publish the list of names in their papers, with an explanatory note from the county health officer.

RULE 5. The principals or teachers of all public or private day schools shall report within one month of receiving a notice from the county health officer the following: (a) The names of all children attending the school in the alphabetical order of their family names; (b) The names of all children who have been vaccinated; (c) the names of all children who have had whooping cough; (d) the names of all children who have had measles; (e) the names of all children who have had scarlet fever; (f) the names of all children who have had smallpox; (g) the number of families represented in the school where there are children under 2 years of age.

SPECIAL RULES.

RULES GOVERNING MANAGEMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Rules governing the county health officer.—RULE 1. Within 48 hours after receiving notice of the existence of typhoid fever, the county health officer shall communicate with the parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, in

whose family or household the above disease exists, and instruct such householder in the methods of sanitation necessary to prevent the communication of the aforesaid disease to other members of the family or household and to the people of the community, and he shall leave with such parent, guardian, or householder suitable literature describing briefly the dangers of the disease, the ways in which it is contracted, and the methods for preventing its spread.

RULE 2. The county health officer shall ascertain, as promptly and so far as is possible, the origin of each case of typhoid fever reported to him, and shall do all in his power to destroy or remedy the source of the disease.

Rules governing the parent, guardian, or householder.—RULE 1. It shall be the duty of every parent, guardian, or householder, in whose family or household there exists a case of typhoid fever, not to sell any food usually consumed uncooked, such as milk, butter, fruits, and certain vegetables, except in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the county health officer.

RULE 2. It shall be the duty of every parent, guardian, or householder, in whose family or household a case of typhoid fever exists, to thoroughly disinfect the bladder and bowel discharges from the sick person in accordance with the method described in the pamphlet on typhoid fever supplied such parent, guardian, or householder by the county health officer before otherwise disposing of such discharges.

RULES GOVERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Rules governing county health officer.—RULE 1. Within 24 hours after receiving notice of the existence of whooping cough, the county health officer shall send by registered mail to the parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, in whose family or household the above disease exists, an official letter calling said parent's or guardian's or householder's attention to an inclosed placard, a printed list of rules and regulations of the county board of health governing families and households in which the aforesaid disease exists, and a pamphlet setting forth the dangers, mode of conveyance, and mode of preventing whooping cough.

RULE 2. Within 24 hours after receiving notice of the existence of whooping cough, the county health officer shall notify officially in writing the teacher or principal in charge of the school or schools that have been attended recently by the children of a family or household in which whooping cough exists, and with such notice the county health officer shall furnish the aforesaid teacher or principals a sufficient quantity of suitable literature on the said disease for distribution through the children attending the school to all the families represented in the school.

RULE 3. Within 24 hours after receiving notice of the existence of a case of whooping cough the county health officer shall write the ministers of the churches in the community in which the disease exists and respectfully request the ministers to lend their influence to restricting the spread of the disease by calling the attention of their congregations to the existence of the disease in the community, to the dangers of the disease, to the way it is spread, and the way in which it may be checked (as indicated on a leaflet on the disease inclosed to the ministers with the above request), and by impressing upon the members of their congregations their religious duty in seeing that the laws of the country protecting health and life receive their loyal support.

Rules governing the parent, guardian, or householder.—RULE 1. It shall be the duty of every parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, in whose family or household whooping cough exists to post securely a placard with the name of the above disease printed thereon in a conspicuous place on the front

of his or her house immediately upon the receipt of such placard from the county health officer, and no one shall remove the said placard until six weeks have passed since the disease was reported or until written permission by the county health officer has been obtained.

RULE 2. So far as practicable the parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall isolate the child or minor sick with whooping cough from the other members of the family.

RULE 3. No parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall permit a child or a minor who has whooping cough or who has never had whooping cough and who lives in their family or household when whooping cough exists in such family or household to attend any public or private day school.

RULE 4. No parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall permit any child or minor living in their family or household when whooping cough exists in such family or household to attend Sunday school or other church meetings, theaters, parties, or picnics.

RULE 5. No parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall permit a child or minor suffering from whooping cough or a child or minor who has never had whooping cough and who lives in their family or household when whooping cough exists in such family or household to play out of doors within 25 yards of any public thoroughfare or park.

RULE 6. No wearing apparel, bed clothing, curtains, or carpets with which a child or minor suffering from whooping cough comes in contact shall be sent away from the family or household in which the disease exists without first being boiled or exposed to the rays of the sun for at least eight hours. And upon the removal of the placard designated in rule 1 the room or rooms occupied by the person with whooping cough shall be thoroughly aired for at least two days, and all cotton, woolen, and linen fabrics or materials used in such room or rooms shall be thoroughly sunned.

RULE 7. Rules 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 shall be enforced until the placard is removed from the house.

Rules governing teachers.—**RULE 1.** Upon the receipt of an official notice from the county health officer that whooping cough exists in a family or household from which children attend or have recently attended the school, the teacher or principal of such school is hereby empowered and required to enforce the following precautions against the spread of the disease:

(a) No teacher residing in a family where there is a person sick with whooping cough shall conduct or attend a public or private day school.

(b) The teacher or principal shall make a statement to the school, calling the attention of the pupils to the presence of the disease in the community and setting forth the dangers of whooping cough, its mode of conveyance and the means for preventing its spread.

(c) The teacher or principal of the school that has been attended recently by a family in which whooping cough exists, shall distribute to the children or pupils of the school the literature on the disease supplied by the county health officer, and shall direct the children to give the said literature to their parents or guardians.

(d) The teacher or principal of any school shall exclude from the school all children who have never had whooping cough and who live in families where the disease exists.

(e) The teacher or principal of any school attended or that has been attended recently by children from a family or household where whooping cough exists shall examine the pupils daily for nasal discharge and cough and history of association during the previous three weeks with known cases of whooping cough,

and on finding a pupil with such history and symptoms, shall exclude immediately such pupil from school until the symptoms have disappeared or until a period of three weeks have elapsed.

(f) The teacher or principal of a school attended or recently attended by children from families or households in which whooping cough exists, shall urge those children living in such families or households and those children where there is no whooping cough but where there are children under three years of age to remain apart as much as is practicable, not to come to school together nor to play close together on the school grounds, and shall seat such children as far apart in the schoolroom as is practicable.

(g) The pupils of the school shall be cautioned frequently during the existence of whooping cough in the community as to the danger from coughing and sneezing without holding a handkerchief or cloth in front of their mouths and noses, and they shall also be cautioned as to the danger from eating from the same morsel of food, using the same slate and pencil and other things in common that might convey small particles of saliva or nasal secretion from child to child.

(h) The common dipper and drinking cup, as well as the open bucket, shall be absolutely prohibited in all schools patronized by any community or family in which whooping cough exists.

RULES GOVERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF MEASLES.

Rules governing county health officer.—RULE 1. Within 24 hours after receiving notice of the existence of measles, the county health officer shall send by registered mail to the parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, in whose family or household the above disease exists, an official letter calling said parent's or guardian's or householder's attention to an inclosed placard, a printed list of rules and regulations of the county board of health governing families and households in which the aforesaid disease exists, and a pamphlet setting forth the dangers, mode of conveyance, and mode of preventing measles.

RULE 2. Within 24 hours after receiving notice of the existence of measles, the county health officer shall notify officially in writing the teacher or principal in charge of the school or schools that have been attended recently by the children of a family or household in which measles exists, and with such notice the county health officer shall furnish the aforesaid teacher or principal a sufficient quantity of suitable literature on the said diseases for distribution through the children attending the school to all the families represented in the school.

RULE 3. Within 24 hours after receiving notice of the existence of a case of measles, the county health officer shall write the ministers of the churches in the community in which the disease exists and respectfully request the ministers to lend their influence to restricting the spread of the disease by calling the attention of their congregations to the existence of the disease in the community, to the dangers of the disease, to the way it is spread, and the way in which it may be checked (as indicated on a leaflet on the disease inclosed to the minister with the above request), and by impressing upon the members of their congregations their religious duty in seeing that the laws of the country protecting health and life receive their loyal support.

Rules governing the parent, guardian, or householder.—RULE 1. It shall be the duty of every parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, in whose family or household measles exists, to post, securely, a placard with the name of the above disease printed thereon, in a conspicuous place on the

front of his or her house, immediately upon the receipt of such placard from the county health officer, and no one shall remove the said placard until two weeks have passed since the disease was reported or until a written permission by the county health officer has been obtained.

RULE 2. So far as practicable, the parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall isolate the child or minor, sick with measles, from the other members of the family.

RULE 3. No parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall permit a child or minor who has measles or who has never had measles and who lives in their family or household when measles exists in such family or household to attend any public or private day school.

RULE 4. No parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall permit any child or minor living in their family or household, when measles exists in such family or household, to attend Sunday school or other church meetings, theaters, parties, or picnics.

RULE 5. No parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall permit a child or minor suffering from measles or a child or minor who has never had measles and who lives in their family or household, when measles exists in such family or household, to appear out of doors within 25 yards of any public thoroughfare or park.

RULE 6. No wearing apparel, bed clothing, curtains, or carpets with which a child or minor suffering from measles comes in contact shall be sent away from the family or household in which the disease exists without first being boiled or exposed to the rays of the sun for at least eight hours. And upon the removal of the placard designated in rule 1 the room or rooms occupied by the person with measles shall be thoroughly aired for at least two days, and all cotton, woolen, and linen fabrics or materials used in such room or rooms shall be thoroughly sunned.

RULE 7. Rules 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 shall be enforced until the placard is removed from the home.

Rules governing teachers.—**RULE 1.** Upon the receipt of an official notice from the county health officer that measles exists in a family or household from which children attend or have recently attended the school, the teacher or principal of such school is hereby empowered and required to enforce the following precautions against the spread of the disease:

(a) No teacher residing in a family where there is a person sick with measles shall conduct or attend a public or private day school.

(b) The teacher or principal shall make a statement to the school, calling the attention of the pupils to the presence of the disease in the community and setting forth the dangers of measles, its mode of conveyance and the means of preventing its spread.

(c) The teacher or principal of the school that has been attended recently by a family in which measles exists shall distribute to the children or pupils of the school the literature on the disease supplied by the county health officer, and shall direct the children to give the said literature to their parents or guardians.

(d) The teacher or principal of any school shall exclude from the school all children who have never had measles and who live in families where the disease exists.

(e) The teacher or principal of any school attended or that has been attended recently by children from a family or household where measles exists shall examine the pupils daily for nasal discharge, skin eruption, and history of association during the previous two weeks with known cases of measles,

and on finding a pupil with such history and symptoms shall exclude immediately such pupil from school until the symptoms have disappeared or until a period of two weeks has elapsed.

(f) The teacher or principal of a school attended or recently attended by children from families or households in which measles exists shall urge those children living in such families or households and those children where there is no measles, but where there are children under 3 years of age, to remain apart as much as is practicable, not to come to school together nor to play close together on the school grounds, and shall seat such children as far apart in the schoolroom as is practicable.

(g) The pupils of the school shall be cautioned frequently during the existence of measles in the community as to the danger from coughing and sneezing without holding a handkerchief or cloth in front of their mouths and noses, and they shall also be cautioned as to the danger of eating from the same morsel of food, using the same slate and pencil and other things in common that might convey small particles of saliva or nasal secretion from child to child.

(h) The common dipper and drinking cup, as well as the open bucket, shall be absolutely prohibited in all schools patronized by any community or family in which measles exists.

(i) The teacher or principal of a school recently attended by a child sick with measles shall continue the school for a period of five days from the last day on which the sick child attended school and shall then discontinue school for six days, at the expiration of which time the school shall be reopened.

(j) Rule *a* must not be enforced until rules *b* and *c* have been carried out. Rule 1 shall only apply to primary cases of measles in school separated by at least four weeks' interval.

RULES GOVERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

Rules governing the county health officer.—RULE 1. Within 24 hours after receiving notice of the existence of diphtheria the county health officer shall send by registered mail to the parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, in whose family or household the above disease exists an official letter calling said parent's or guardian's or householder's attention to an inclosed placard, a printed list of rules and regulations of the county board of health governing families and households in which the aforesaid disease exists, and a pamphlet setting forth the dangers, mode of conveyance, and mode of preventing diphtheria.

RULE 2. Within 24 hours after receiving notice of the existence of diphtheria the county health officer shall notify officially, in writing, the teacher or principal in charge of the school or schools that have been attended recently by the children of a family or household in which diphtheria exists, and with such notice the county health officer shall furnish the aforesaid teacher or principals a sufficient quantity of suitable literature on the said disease for distribution through the children attending the school to all the families represented in the school.

RULE 3. Within 24 hours after receiving notice of the existence of a case of diphtheria the county health officer shall write the ministers of the churches in the community in which the disease exists and respectfully request the ministers to lend their influence to restricting the spread of the disease by calling the attention of their congregations to the existence of the disease in the community, to the dangers of the disease, to the way it is spread, and the way in which it may be checked (as indicated on a leaflet on the disease inclosed to the minister

with the above request), and by impressing upon the members of their congregations their religious duty in seeing that the laws of the country protecting health and life receive their loyal support.

Rules governing the parent, guardian, or householder.—**RULE 1.** It shall be the duty of every parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, in whose family or household diphtheria exists to post securely a placard with the name of the above disease printed thereon in a conspicuous place on the front of his or her house immediately upon the receipt of such placard from the county health officer, and no one shall remove the said placard until two weeks have passed since the disease was reported or until written permission by the county health officer has been obtained.

RULE 2. So far as practicable, the parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall isolate the child or minor sick with diphtheria from the other members of the family.

RULE 3. No parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall permit any child or minor living in their family or household when diphtheria exists in such family or household to attend a public or private day school, Sunday school, or church meetings, theaters, parties, or picnics.

RULE 4. No parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall permit a child or minor suffering from diphtheria, or a child or minor who lives in their family or household when diphtheria exists in such family or household, to play out of doors within 25 yards of any public thoroughfare or park.

RULE 5. No wearing apparel, bed clothing, curtains, or carpets with which the child or minor suffering from diphtheria comes in contact shall be sent away from the family or household in which the disease exists without first being boiled. And upon the removal of the placard designated in rule 1, the floors and woodwork of the room or rooms occupied by the person with diphtheria shall be washed thoroughly with a 1-500 solution of bichloride of mercury, as described in the pamphlet supplied the parent or householder by the county health officer, and then aired for at least two days. All cotton, woolen, and linen fabrics or materials used in such room or rooms shall be thoroughly sunned for three days.

RULE 6. Rules 2, 3, 4, and 5 shall be enforced until the placard is removed from the house.

Rules governing teachers.—**RULE 1.** Upon the receipt of an official notice from the county health officer that diphtheria exists in a family or household from which children have recently attended the school, the teacher or principal of such school is hereby empowered and required to enforce the following precautions against the spread of the disease:

(a) No teacher residing in a family where there is a person sick with diphtheria shall conduct or attend a public or private day school.

(b) The teacher or principal shall make a statement to the school, calling the attention of the pupils to the presence of the disease in the community and setting forth the dangers of diphtheria, its mode of conveyance, and the means for preventing its spread.

(c) The teacher or principal of the school that has been attended recently by a family in which diphtheria exists shall distribute to the children or pupils of the school the literature on the disease supplied by the county health officer, and shall direct the children to give the said literature to their parents or guardian.

(d) The teacher or principal of any school shall exclude from the school all children who live in families where diphtheria exists.

(e) The teacher or principal of any school that has been attended recently by children from a family or household where diphtheria exists shall examine

the pupils daily for nasal discharge and sore throat and history of association during the previous three weeks with known cases of diphtheria, and on finding a pupil with such history and symptoms shall exclude immediately such pupil from school until the symptoms have disappeared.

(f) The teacher or principal of a school that has been attended recently by children from families or households in which diphtheria exists shall urge those children living in such families or households and those children where there is no diphtheria, but where there are children under 3 years of age, to remain apart as far as is practicable, not to come to school together, nor to play together on the school grounds, and shall seat such children as far apart in the school-room as is practicable.

(g) The pupils of the school shall be cautioned frequently during the existence of diphtheria in the community as to the danger from coughing and sneezing without holding a handkerchief or cloth in front of their mouths and noses, and they shall also be cautioned as to the danger of eating from the same morsel of food, using the same slate and pencil, and other things in common that might convey small particles of saliva or nasal secretion from child to child.

(h) The common dipper and drinking cup, as well as the open bucket, shall be absolutely prohibited in all schools patronized by any community or family in which diphtheria exists.

RULES GOVERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.

Rules governing the county health officer.—RULE 1. Within 24 hours after receiving notice of the existence of scarlet fever the county health officer shall send by registered mail to the parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, in whose family or household the above disease exists an official letter calling said parent's or guardian's or householder's attention to an inclosed placard, a printed list of rules and regulations of the county board of health governing families and households in which the aforesaid disease exists, and a pamphlet setting forth the dangers, mode of conveyance, and mode of preventing scarlet fever.

RULE 2. Within 24 hours after receiving notice of the existence of scarlet fever the county health officer shall notify officially in writing the teacher or principal in charge of the school or schools that have been attended recently by the children of the family or household in which scarlet fever exists, and with such notice the county health officer shall furnish the aforesaid teacher or principal a sufficient quantity of suitable literature on the said disease for distribution, through the children attending the school, to all the families represented in the school.

RULE 3. Within 24 hours after receiving notice of the existence of a case of scarlet fever the county health officer shall write the ministers of the churches in the community in which the disease exists and respectfully request the ministers to lend their influence to restricting the spread of the disease by calling the attention of their congregations to the existence of the disease in the community, to the dangers of the disease, to the way it is spread, and the way in which it may be checked (as indicated on a leaflet on the disease inclosed to the minister with the above request), and by impressing upon the members of their congregations their religious duty in seeing that the laws of the country protecting health and life receive their loyal support.

Rules governing the parent, guardian, or householder.—RULE 1. It shall be the duty of every parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, in whose

family or household scarlet fever exist, to post, securely, a placard with the name of the above disease printed thereon, in a conspicuous place on the front of his or her house immediately upon the receipt of such placard from the county health officer, and no one shall remove the said placard until six weeks have passed since the disease was reported, or until a written permission by the county health officer has been obtained.

RULE 2. So far as practicable, the parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall isolate the child or minor sick with scarlet fever from the other members of the family.

RULE 3. No parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall permit any child or minor living in their family or household, when scarlet fever exists in such family or household, to attend a public or private day school, Sunday school, or other church meetings, theaters, parties, or picnics.

RULE 4. No parent, guardian, or householder, in the order named, shall permit a child or minor suffering from scarlet fever, or a child or minor who lives in their family or household when scarlet fever exists in such family or household, to play out of doors within 25 yards of any public thoroughfare or park.

RULE 5. No wearing apparel, bed clothing, curtains, or carpets with which a child or minor suffering from scarlet fever comes in contact shall be sent away from the family or household in which the disease exists without first being boiled. And upon the removal of the placard designated in rule 1, the floors and woodwork of the room or rooms occupied by the person with scarlet fever shall be washed thoroughly with a 1:500 solution of bichloride of mercury, as described in the pamphlet supplied the parent or householder by the county health officer, and aired for at least two days. All cotton, woolen, and linen fabrics or materials used in such room or rooms shall be thoroughly sunned for three days.

RULE 6. Rules 2, 3, 4, and 5 shall be enforced until the placard is removed from the house.

Rules governing teachers.—**RULE 1.** Upon the receipt of an official notice from the county health officer that scarlet fever exists in a family or household from which children have recently attended the school, the teacher or principal of such school is hereby empowered and required to enforce the following precautions against the spread of the disease:

(a) No teacher residing in a family where there is a person sick with scarlet fever shall conduct or attend a public or private day school.

(b) The teacher or principal shall make a statement to the school calling the attention of the pupils to the presence of the disease in the community, and setting forth the dangers of scarlet fever, its mode of conveyance, and the means for preventing its spread.

(c) The teacher or principal of the school that has been attended recently by a family in which scarlet fever exists shall distribute to the children or pupils of the school the literature on the disease supplied by the county health officer, and shall direct the children to give the said literature to their parents or guardians.

(d) The teacher or principal of any school shall exclude from the school all children who live in families where scarlet fever exists.

(e) The teacher or principal of any school that has been attended recently by children from a family or household where scarlet fever exists shall examine the pupils daily for nasal discharge, sore throat, skin eruption, and history of association during the previous week with known cases of scarlet fever, and on finding a pupil with such history and symptoms shall exclude immediately such pupil from school until the symptoms have disappeared or until a period of one week has elapsed.

(f) The teacher or principal of a school that has been attended recently by children from families or households in which scarlet fever exists shall urge those children living in such families or households and those children where there is no scarlet fever but where there are children under 3 years of age to remain apart as much as is practicable, not to come to school together, nor to play close together on the school grounds, and shall seat such children as far apart in the schoolroom as is practicable.

(g) The pupils of the school shall be cautioned frequently during the existence of scarlet fever in the community as to the danger from coughing and sneezing without holding a handkerchief or cloth in front of their mouths and noses, and they shall also be cautioned as to the danger of eating from the same morsel of food, using the same slate and pencil, and other things in common that might convey small particles of saliva or nasal secretion from child to child.

(h) The common dipper and drinking cup, as well as the open bucket, shall be absolutely prohibited in all schools patronized by any community or family in which scarlet fever exists.

RULES GOVERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF SMALLPOX.

RULE 1. Within 48 hours after the attention of the county health officer has been called to the existence of a case of smallpox in any community he shall enforce the following regulations:

(a) He shall post, or have posted, placards, furnished by the State board of health, in conspicuous places in the said community for the notification of the public of the existence of smallpox and the means of avoiding it.

(b) He shall notify the teacher or teachers of the public schools of the aforesaid community of the existence of smallpox in that community, and the teacher or teachers so notified are hereby required to exclude from their schools all unvaccinated children until permission from the county health officer is granted to such children to return to school.

(c) The county health officer shall offer to the editors of the county newspapers an article stating that smallpox exists at a certain place or at certain places in the county; that disease can be avoided by being vaccinated, and that vaccination will be the only protection that the county government will afford those in danger of contracting the disease; that the disease will not be quarantined.

RULES GOVERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES COMMON TO CHILDREN.

Rules governing county health officer.—RULE 1. The county health officer shall immediately exclude from school any child or children showing to be infected by a rapidly spreading rash impetigo contagiosa, pediculosis (lousiness), scabies (itch), ringworms, tinæ tonsurous (ringworm of the scalp), and favus (scalp disease), until such infections have been cured.

RULE 2. Children who have suffered from the following diseases: A rapidly spreading rash impetigo contagiosa, pediculosis (lousiness), scabies (itch), ringworms, tinæ tonsurous (ringworm of the scalp), and favus (scalp disease), shall not be permitted to enter school without the written consent of the county health officer.

Rules governing teachers.—RULE 1. When it is known that any of the following diseases—a rapidly spreading rash impetigo contagiosa, pediculosis (lousi-

ness), scabies (itch), ringworms, tinea tonsurous (ringworm of the scalp), and favus (scalp disease)—exist among the children in a school the teacher in charge shall immediately exclude from school such children.

RULES GOVERNING COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS' RECORDS AND REPORTS.

RULE 1. The county health officer shall keep in his office the following records:

(a) A card index system arranged in alphabetic order of the disease reported and under each disease the name and address of the sick person, the name and address of the doctor making the report, the date on which the report was received, and, in case the disease is a quarantinable disease, the dates on which the disease was quarantined and released.

(b) The county health officer shall keep a map of the county attached to the walls of the office, on which map is indicated by colored routing tacks the location of the different reportable diseases reported to the county health officer.

(c) A chronological chart attached to the wall of his office on which shall be indicated the number and the date on which the reports of the different reportable diseases as they are reported to the health officer throughout the year.

RULE 2. The county health officer shall report to the chairman of the county board of health monthly on a blank form adopted by the board.

PENALTY RULE.

If any person shall violate any of the rules and regulations made by the county board of health he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for the first offense, be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, and for each subsequent offense not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than 30 days, or be both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court.